THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1793. [N° 1650.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

The EPISTLE

From the YEARLY MEETING, *held in* LONDON, *by Adjournment, from the 20th to the 28th of the Fifth Month, 1793, inclusive, to the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of* FRIENDS, *in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.*

DEAR FRIENDS,

WE salute you in gospel love, and in a degree of that humanity, which a close inspection into the state of our religious society at this time hath produced: For although we may thankfully acknowledge, that we have not found things in so neglected a condition as in some former years; and some increasing concern appears to have invested the minds of many brethren for the support of our testimonies; yet much remains to be done, and much laborious exercise of spirit to be patiently endured, before our Zion can become, so eminently as we trust she is designed to be, the praise of nations.——Friends! may every one of you, who may read or hear this our tender salutation, closely and effectually consider, in what instance, and to what degree, he obstructs, in his practice, the accomplishment of a design so gracious.

Our meeting hath been large, and, through the mercy of our Holy Head and High Priest, hath been favoured with the renewed assistance of his spirit; and although divers matters have occurred which have been subjects of considerable discussion, we have afresh experienced the prevalence of Christian condescension.

The account of sufferings brought in this year, amount, in Great-Britain, to six thousand and eighty pounds. The largest part, as usual, is for those ecclesiastical demands with which we scruple actively to comply, as being the support of a Ministry formed by the will of man; and not only inefficacious in combating the desires of the carnal mind (which, saith the holy scripture, is at enmity with God) but too generally subservient in its purposes.

Our correspondence with our brethren in Ireland, and on the continent of America, is maintained; and we have received Epistles from all the Yearly Meetings, informing us of their concern for the cause of Truth; and in some of those from America, of their continued care to be, as opportunities offer, the advocates of the oppressed black people.——The slow progress in this country of the cause of these our fellow men we lament, but do not despair of its success; and we desire Friends may never suffer the cause to cool on their minds, thro' the delay, which the opposition of interested men hath occasioned, in this work of justice, and mercy; but rather be animated to consider, that, the longer the opposition remains, the more necessity there is, on the side of Righteousness and Benevolence, for steadiness, perseverance, and continued breathing of spirit to the God and Father of all; who formed of one blood, all the families of the earth.

From Philadelphia, we learn that Friends have also had at heart, to be instrumental in promoting a pacification with the frontier and other Indians; in which benevolent purpose, they are encouraged by the Indians themselves; who having been accustomed, for more than a century, to just and kind treatment from the Friends, have been induced to repose much confidence in them.

At our last Yearly Meeting, we were engaged to caution our members against suffering the voice of party to draw any of us from the steadfastness which we may possess in Christ; and now, when war is making its ravages in the adjacent nations, we are again concerned to exhort Friends, that on all occasions, they evince themselves to be indeed the followers of the Prince of Peace. As we profess to be restrained, from joining in a practice so desolating to mankind, let us not indulge the spirit of it in ourselves, or encourage it in others, by making the events of war a frequent subject of conversation; but, so far as we are truly redeemed from those warring lusts in ourselves, to which the Apostle ascribes its origin, let us, as enabled, be frequently engaged in secret supplication to the God of the spirits of all flesh, that it may please him "to break the bow, and cut the spear in sunder; making wars to cease, unto the ends of the earth;" and to enlist the nations under his holy banner, in opposition to those iniquities which are a reproach to the profession of Christianity.

Many have been of late the overturnings and failures in the commercial world; and some amongst us have not escaped the disgrace. We desire these things may operate as a call, to all of us who may need the caution, to contract rather than enlarge our plans, for the acquisition of wealth. Let us sooner endeavour to secure a competency, by contracting our wants, and limiting our desires; recollecting, that, as Christ, our great example, declared his kingdom not to be of this world, so neither can his faithful followers make it the storehouse of their treasure.——"Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal; but lay up your treasures in Heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal. For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also."

Signed, in and on behalf of the Yearly Meeting, by
GEORGE BRAITHWAITE,
Clerk to the Meeting this Year.

NEW-YORK, November 16.

Yesterday the action which Gov. Clinton commenced against Judge Cooper, of Otsego, for slander, was tried before the Circuit Court; when the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff—ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS,

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Genet, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France—to Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State.

New-York, Nov. 14 1793, 24 year of the French Republic.

Sir,

I believe I ought to communicate to you the copy of a letter, which I have just written to the Attorney-General of the United States, to demand of him, that Messrs. Jay and King, the one Chief Justice, and the other a Senator of the United States, who have published in the newspapers a libel against me, should be prosecuted at the Federal Court. I have to this moment omitted nothing to ascertain the falsity of the perfidious Imposture, to which the gentlemen have not been ashamed to add their names. It is with this view, I ventured to write to the President of the United States; it is with this view that my friends have called in many papers upon Mr. Jay and Mr. King, to produce the proofs of their assertion: but the answer which you were charged to make me, Sir, being as indecisive as the silence of these gentlemen was profound, a judicial inquiry alone remains for me to confound those who have traduced me, both as delegate of the French people, and as an individual. This satisfaction, will be the most agreeable I can obtain, for I have only wished for the esteem of a free and virtuous people, of whatsoever country they might be; it is doubtless grievous to see at this day calumny bent upon pursuing me, and the benevolence of a people whom I revere, impelled from me, as well as that of their first magistrate. But what will be my satisfaction, when truth alone shall force those, who now misconstrue both my intention and my principles, to do justice to my courage, my unshaken patriotism, and the purity of my conduct?

Accept my respects,
GENET.

Mr. JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

Copy of a letter from the Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, to Mr. EDMUND RANDOLPH, Attorney General of the United States.

New York, the 14th *Nov.* 1793,
24 year of the French Republic.

SIR,

More pressing avocations have hitherto prevented my applying to you on the subject of a public insult to my nation and to myself, which I understand from gentlemen of the law here you are the person officially to be made acquainted with. I enclose you, sir, a newspaper, printed in New-York, in which the Chief Justice of the United States, Mr. Jay, and a Senator of the United States, Mr. King, have certified to the public, as a declaration of mine, what is utterly and totally false.—To you, sir, who are doubtless acquainted with the contemptible arts practised by party to hurt the character, supposed to obstruct their views, it is needless to enlarge upon the injury this certificate has done the cause of my country in the opinion of this, or the personal dilemma into which it has, or was intended, plunged myself. The lie having effected its purpose, I can, unfortunately for justice, but too slowly follow it with detection. It is however a duty I owe my own official character, to procure a public profession of a calumny, which nothing but their public situation, who are the authors of it, induces me to think more of than the rest of the low newspaper abuse to which I have been so much accustomed.

As you are, as I am informed, from your official situation, the prosecutor of outrages, committed by citizens of the United States, I am satisfied that it is sufficient for me to acquaint you of the scandalous falsity of the charge against me, to induce you to take such steps, at the ensuing Federal Court, as the honor of your own country, as well as of mine, exact upon such an occasion. I shall attend you for this purpose at any time and place you point out, and desire to be favoured with your answer, when and where that must be.—Accept my respects.

GENET.

EDMUND RANDOLPH, Attorney-General of the United States of America.

Answer of Mr. RANDOLPH, Attorney General of the United States, to Mr. GENET, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic.

Germantown Nov. 16, 1793.

SIR,

I this moment received the letter which you did me the honor of writing to me on the 14th instant. Understanding that you purpose returning to Philadelphia shortly, and conceiving from this circumstance, that it will be the most convenient place for yourself, I shall be ready to have a personal interview with you there, on the subject of the letter, whenever you may think proper to signify to me the time when it will suit you.

I have the honor, &c.
EDM. RANDOLPH.

Mr. BARBER,

At our last Thanksgiving Day their appeared, by the conduct of some of the citizens, an opposition to the requisition of the General Assembly, from conscientiously doubting (as they say) the propriety of the civil authority meddling with matters of that nature; and as some appear by their invectives to be highly incensed at the disobedience, I think it may be beneficial, at this juncture, to give a place, in your paper, the following extract from a Sermon published by the late worthy Dr. WHEELOCK, *President of Dartmouth College, in the year 1775, on a like occasion, intitled,* "LIBERTY of CONSCIENCE; or, no KING but CHRIST in his CHURCH:"

"THIS principle, on which it is proposed that we should keep this day as a thanksgiving to God, is the very essence of popery; the very cardinal principle, on which a door opens sufficiently wide enough to let us directly into all the superstition and idolatry of that church; and there never was any other door to it. See what are the leading characters of the man of Sin, 2 Thess. ii. 4. *Who opposeth, and exalteth himself above all that is called God, or that is worshipped, so that he as God sitteth in the temple of God, shewing himself that he is God*; that is, he claims power and authority in matters of religion, and his authority he enforces; and will have submission yielded to it, rather than to GOD's in the affairs of CHRIST's kingdom. And when men are once so void of respect to the kingly office of CHRIST, as to yield this point, through any temptation, they are then at the back of the man of sin, and have let their face to wander after the beast; and have received his mark in their forehead: that is, they profess subjection, and openly yield obedience to human power in spiritual matters. The *forehead* is the part most visible, and therefore the place most suitable for a public mark of distinction. So their profession of respect, and public acts of obedience to human authority, in CHRIST's kingdom, is the great moral mark of distinction, by which they may certainly be known; and this mark should we now wear, if we had this day complied with the proposal of such a solemn offering to GOD, and that only upon such grounds and reasons as have been urged.

"This is the very principle of persecution for CHRIST's sake, and the great and only door at which it has come into the church, under christian princes, from time to time. And what rivers of blood has this very principle produced! There is no clashing of rights, laws, liberties or interests of these kingdoms, one with another; but when each keeps within its own sphere, there is perfect peace, and they mutually and reciprocally serve and promote each other. But when civil power encroaches an inch upon CHRIST's prerogative, a sanctified and enlightened conscience can never be compelled to a compliance; and if they are of the truth, and hear CHRIST's voice, no instruments of cruelty will avail any thing in this attempt. And whether such attempts be made, by reproach, or threats, or stripes, or faggots, or any other way of suffering, to bring them an inch towards a compliance with such authority, it is properly persecution for CHRIST's sake.

"Any, even the least yielding in this case, is dangerous and a direct and leading step to a flood of persecution, however remote it may seem at present. The evil don't alter its nature, because thousands never consider what it is, but as securely run into it, as into any other acts, and imagine they have done no harm; it is yet an affront offered to CHRIST, and renouncing allegiance to him; and that which they would rather part with their lives, and all, as others have done, than to be guilty of it, if their consciences were duly enlightened and sanctified. So it is not at all less dangerous, or the more remote from us, because thousands make light of it, and think it to be but a little thing, and the danger too remote to demand their care or thoughts about it. Many are so stupid as to think after this sort of the height of impiety, and all manner of immoralities; and think it strange that you run not with them into the same excesses; and will reproach you for your tenderness of conscience. This has commonly been the religious state of things, and this always the way in which the mystery of iniquity has made its way into the church of GOD. They may say, "what so great harm in keeping an anniversary, and performing religious rites in memory of such and such eminent saints whose names ought to be kept in everlasting remembrance?—What so great a thing is the making a cross with your finger upon your forehead, or breast, a few times in divine worship, or changing a garment, and a thousand other things, small and indifferent in themselves? Your non compliance with them, as they are enjoin'd by authority, and approved and practised by the multitude, will expose you to many and great evils; the rulers will take you in hand, and will countenance parties of ruffians in a very coarse manner of dealing with you," &c. &c. But these things, little as they are in themselves, are so great when enjoined by human authority, and to be performed in religious worship, out of respect and obedience to man, that such by thousands as were of *the truth*, and had *heard CHRIST's voice*, have chose rather to meet death, in its greatest outward horrors, than comply with the least of them, and that because it would be an open affront to CHRIST's kingly office, an act of high treason and rebellion against the King of Zion.—And as it is in other vices, our compliance in one instance, will make way for another. It will make the practice familiar, put a reputation upon it, and weaken the hands of such as are of the truth, and will be constrained to a duty against it.

"If such power should be acknowledged, in matters of religious worship, or any spiritual sacrifices and offerings to GOD, what a shocking door would be open, for precepts, or authoritative advice, in a thousand things which would not be complied with; and who knows what trying scenes we are come to? I tremble at the consequences, and especially in a part of the country where experienced christians are so rare, and so obscure, and the religion in fashion so much in the form only, without the power."

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OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Genet, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France—to Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State.

New-York, Nov. 14 1793, 3d year of the French Republic.

Sir,

I believe I ought to communicate to you the copy of a letter, which I have just written to the Attorney-General of the United States, to demand of him, that Messrs. Jay and King, the one Chief Justice, and the other a Senator of the United States, who have published in the newspapers a libel against me, should be prosecuted at the Federal Court. I have to this moment omitted nothing to ascertain the falsity of the perfidious Imposture, to which the gentlemen have not been ashamed to add their names. It is with this view, I ventured to write to the President of the United States; it is with this view that my friends have called in many papers upon Mr. Jay and Mr. King, to produce the proofs of their assertion: but the answer which you were charged to make me, Sir, being as indecisive as the silence of these gentlemen was profound, a judicial inquiry alone remains for me to confound those who have traduced me, both as delegate of the French people, and as an individual. This satisfaction, will be the most agreeable I can obtain, for I have only wished for the esteem of a free and virtuous people, of whatsoever country they might be; it is doubtless grievous to see at this day calumny beat upon pursuing me, and the benevolence of a people whom I revere, surprised from me, as well as that of their first magistrate. But what will be my satisfaction, when truth alone shall force those, who now misconstrue both my intention and my principles, to do justice to my courage, my unshaken patriotism, and the purity of my conduct!

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Mr. JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

Copy of a letter from the Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, to Mr. EDMUND RANDOLPH, Attorney General of the United States.

New York, the 14th *Nov.* 1793, 2d year of the French Republic.

SIR,

More pressing avocations have hitherto prevented my applying to you on the subject of a public insult to my nation and to myself, which I understand from gentlemen of the law here you are the person officially to be made acquainted with. I enclose you, sir, a newspaper, printed in New-York, in which the Chief Justice of the United States, Mr. Jay, and a Senator of the United States, Mr. King, have certified to the public, as a declaration of mine, what is utterly and totally false.—To you, sir, who are doubtless acquainted with the contemptible arts practised by party to hurt the character, supposed to obstruct their views, it is needless to enlarge upon the injury this certificate has done the cause of my country in the opinion of this, or the personal dilemma into which it has, or was intended, plunged myself. The lie having effected its purpose, I can, unfortunately for justice, but too slowly follow it with detection. It is however, a duty I owe my own official character, to procure a public prosecution of a calumny, which nothing but their public situation, who are the authors of it, induces me to think more of than the rest of the low newspaper abuse to which I have been so much accustomed.

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EDMUND RANDOLPH, Attorney-General of the United States of America.

Answer of Mr. RANDOLPH, Attorney-General of the United States, to Mr. GENET, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic.

Germantown Nov. 19, 1793.

SIR,

I this moment received the letter which you did me the honor of writing to me on the 14th instant. Understanding that you purpose returning to Philadelphia shortly, and conceiving from this circumstance, that it will be the most convenient place for yourself, I shall be ready to have a personal interview with you there, on the subject of the letter, whenever you may think proper to signify to me the time when it will best suit you.

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"This is the very principle of persecution for CHRIST's sake, and the great and only door at which it has come into the church, under christian princes, from time to time. And what rivers of blood has this very principle produced! There is no clashing of rights, laws, liberties or interests of these kingdoms, one with another; but when each keeps within its own sphere, there is perfect peace, and they mutually and reciprocally serve and promote each other. But when civil power encroaches an inch upon CHRIST's prerogative, a sanctified and enlightened conscience can never be compelled to a compliance; and if they are of the truth, and hear CHRIST's voice, no instruments of cruelty will avail any thing in this attempt. And whether such attempts be made, by reproach, or threats, or stripes, or faggots, or any other way of suffering, to bring them an inch towards a compliance with such authority, it is properly persecution for CHRIST's sake.

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"If such power should be acknowledged, in matters of religious worship, or any spiritual sacrifices and offerings to GOD, what a shocking door would be open, for precepts, or authorative advice, in a thousand things which would not be complied with; and who knows what trying scenes would ensue? I tremble at the consequences, and especially in a part of the country where experienced christians are so rare, and so obscure, and the religion in fashion so much in the form only, without the power."

PARIS, September 22.

LATUDE, who was forty years a prisoner in the Bastile, by the order of Madame Pompadour, the mistress of Louis XV. has brought an action for damages, against her heirs.

Chaumette moved that counsel should be assigned to Latude. The Municipality appointed Chaumette himself, with Legrand and Laurent, and invited all the members to attend the trial.

At the sale of certain estates belonging to the emigrants of Grenoble, 28 lots estimated at 28 485 livres sold for 152,500 livres. This difference between the sale and the estimation opens great resources for the nation.

The Convention has ordered that all the women of France wear the national cockade.

The Administrator of the national domains informed the Convention, that a confiscated estate, valued at 96 000 livres, sold for a million 196,000; that another, estimated at 446 000, has sold for 1,300,000 livres; and that the value of property is every where increasing.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, September 25.

A letter was read from the Commissioner Dalbeit, with the army of the Alps, stating, that the Piedmontese army made a general movement on the 7th, to attack the French at Santorie; and on the 9th, the Sardinian King went to Saergio to harrangue his troops—displayed his eloquence in a pompous discourse, the subject was, the miracle of Santissima Madona (Virgin MARY) who on the 8th of Sep. 1707, saved Turin from the attack of the French; he did not forget to bring with him the reliefs of the bones of all the Saints who protect his kingdom; especially the Shirt of St. Second, which has preserved its whiteness unsullied, for so many centuries—the holy cloth of St. Suaire, which was sent to him from Heaven through the milky way. In fine, the deluded Piedmontese, who had, perhaps, some miscreants among them, thinking to run to certain victory, met the French bayonets, which proved to them, that the Madona, tired of supporting the cause of tyrants, had taken the part of Republicans. They left 1800 dead and wounded on the spot, and as many were taken prisoners, who heartily cursed the authors of so unfortunate a delusion.

Letter from Citizen ANDRE DUMONT, *Commissioner of the Department of the Somme, dated Amiens, Sept.* 20.

"Citizen President,

"I write you often; but if I wrote an hundred times a day, I should always announce to you some agreeable information. Having spread my net into the Boulenois, I have caught a member of the English Parliament—the brother in-law of the Duke of Cumberland—a Page of the Queen—some Knights of St. LOUIS—a Marshal of Camp—a number of English gentlemen—some Priests, &c. all are in my bag. Do order me a cage immediately, sufficient for about six dozen of these pretty birds, which I shall send you under a good escort. The enclosed billet will acquaint the President of a considerable depesit of gold and silver. I am going to join in another expedition, which I have entrusted to an intimate friend of mine, who I am sure will be successful as I have been."

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall September 24

Extract of a letter from the Earl of Yarmouth, to the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State, for the department of foreign affairs; dated Hakammer, Sept. 13

"An aide-de-camp of the Duke of Brunswick is just arrived, with an account that the Duke of Brunswick was yesterday attacked by the French near Primazens; but that, by a very judicious manœuvre, he turned their flank so completely as to surround them, when they threw down their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war, to the amount of 3000. He took 27 pieces of cannon and two howitzers. The number of the dead cannot be ascertained, as the Duke was left in the pursuit.

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[*Carlisle Gaz.*]

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CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Dec. 2.

ENTERED,

	From
Schooner Phebe, Baker,	Barnstable
Sloop Leopard, Foster,	Providence
—— Rosanna, Spencer,	Alexandria
Schooner Allen, Boardman,	St. Martins
Brig Samuel, Black,	Providence
Sloop Joanna, Anthony,	Baltimore
Brig Dolphin, Mosher,	Point Petre
Sloop Friendship, Price,	Ditto

CLEARED,

	For
Shooner Polly, Rice,	Newbern
Sloop Friendship, Mann,	Savannah
—— Sally, Harrison,	Charleston
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—— Greyhound, Miller,	Norfolk
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—— Apollo, Briggs,	Philadelphia
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TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

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Any Person inclining to hire the above FARM, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL J. POTTER, in South Kingstown.

Nov. 26, 1793.

For SALE,

The BRIG

PEGGY,

Of WASHINGTON (*N. C.*)

With her Tackle and Apparel, as she now lies at HOLMES's Wharf.——For Particulars, inquire of Capt. E. HOPKINS, or JOHN L. BOSS.

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Bedford, Nov. 22, 1793.

PARIS, September 22.

LATUDE, who was forty years a prisoner in the Bastile, by the order of Madame Pompadour, the mistress of Louis XV. has brought an action for damages, against her heirs.

Chaumette moved that counsel should be assigned to Latude. The Municipality appointed Chaumette himself, with Legrand and Laurent, and invited all the members to attend the trial.

At the sale of certain estates belonging to the emigrants of Grenoble, 28 lots estimated at 28 485 livres sold for 152,500 livres. This difference between the sale and the estimation opens great resources for the nation.

The Convention has ordered that all the women of France wear the national cockade.

The Administrator of the national domains informed the Convention, that a confiscated estate, valued at 96 000 livres, sold for a million 196,000; that another, estimated at 446 000, has sold for 1,300,000 livres; and that the value of property is every where increasing.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, September 25.

A letter was read from the Commissioner Dalbeit, with the army of the Alps, stating, that the Piedmontese army made a general movement on the 7th, to attack the French at Santolea; and on the 9th, the Sardinian King went to Saergio to harrangue his troops—displayed his eloquence in a pompous discourse, the subject was, the miracle of Santissima Madona (Virgin MARY) who on the 8th of Sept. 1707, saved Turin from the attack of the French; he did not forget to bring with him the reliefs of the bones of all the Saints who protect his kingdom; especially the shirt of St. Second, which has preserved its whiteness unsullied, for so many centuries—the holy cloth of St. Suaire, which was sent to him from Heaven through the milky way. In fine, the deluded Piedmontese, who had, perhaps, some miscreants among them, thinking to run to certain victory, met the French bayonets, which proved to them, that the Madona, tired of supporting the cause of tyrants, had taken the part of Republicans. They left 1800 dead and wounded on the spot, and as many were taken prisoners, who heartily cursed the authors of so unfortunate a delusion.

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Sloop Friendship, Price,	Ditto
CLEARED,	**For**
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—— Ceres, Childs,	Baltimore
—— Greyhound, Miller,	Norfolk
—— Nancy, Weeden,	Wilmington
—— Apollo, Briggs,	Philadelphia
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For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Verae voces ab imo junctore.

WHILE we have been obſerving the progreſs of Liberty and Equality abroad, we have neglected the errors and abuſes of our own Government at home. It is true that the Conſtitution of the United States and the General Government have been watched with a jealouſy characteriſtic of a free people. But the Government of *Rhode-Iſland* commands no more attention, ſince the adoption of the Conſtitution, than if that act had taken all power out of our hands. It is not a little contradictory to all ideas of conſiſtency and good faith, that theſe men ſhould ſet unmoleſted in the ſeat of government, who were formerly denounced as fools or knaves, by perſons who profeſſed the pureſt patriotiſm. It is not eaſy to conceive an alteration; and, the charge ought to be decently ſupported or retracted.

The Science of Government begins to be underſtood. Paine, Mackintoſh and Prieſtly, have looſed the fetters of the human mind. But contrary to the experience of diſtricts, and the examples of the other States, the State of *Rhode-Iſland* adheres to a form of Government nearly as preſcribed to them, in their Charter, by that wiſe legiſlator and King, Charles II. To heſitate a moment at a political regeneration, would be a reproach to thoſe patriots, who ſupported a great Revolution.—It would be an inſult to the collective wiſdom of the State, to the people at large, and to the influence of a learned ſeminary. It is in vain to deceive ourſelves, by thoughts of partial alterations. Every perſon knows, or ought to know, that there muſt be a total change.

We have now a Government without reſpectability. We are independent without revenues, and a free State without a militia. Taxes are unpaid; Officers without decent ſalaries; and the people without Juſtice. Theſe truths may be thought too bold by ſome.—The outcry of the ignorant, and the intereſted, may follow them; but "Facts are ſtubborn things;" and I ſhould be unworthy the confidence of the public, if I did not ſpeak the Truth without diſguiſe.

Next to the Government itſelf, the Officers who execute it naturally attract our attention. The names of Hancock, Adams, Clinton, Franklin, Moultrie and Mifflin, remind us of ſplendid actions; and we do not doubt, that the merits of Chittenden and Huntington alone, advanced them to their preſent ſtations. Theſe men reſt their Honour themſelves upon their offices, and are not the ephemerons of party.

To point out the political virtues which lead to the unanimous ſuffrage of our own State, would be a difficult taſk. Beſides, I do not wiſh to offend; and am unwilling to hazard the irony of miſplaced panegyric. In Maſſachuſetts, the Executive Officer has £1100 a year, to ſupport the Dignity of his office. When we conſider the ſalaries of another State, we ſhall ceaſe to wonder at its repreſented importance.

It does not appear quite agreeable to the ſpirit of a Conſtitution, which forbids perſecution for religious opinions, that the reſtraints of Conſcience ſhould be diſregarded, though confirmed by conſtitutional repugnance; and a man choſen C—n G—l of a State, whoſe religious principles will not permit him the uſe of arms. We may from this, account for his oppoſition to the bill for organizing the militia, which we humbly preſume aroſe from a ſcruple to command them.

The baſis of a Republican Government, is an equal repreſentation. In this our State is ſhamefully defective. To theſe who call for facts to ſupport this aſſertion, I will bring out a number that offer; the examples of Gloceſter and South Kingſtown. Theſe towns contain each above 4000 Inhabitants, and ſend two Deputies to the General Aſſembly; while the towns of Barrington and Jameſtown, which contain not more than 600, ſend the like number; and Portſmouth, which contains only 1500, ſends four Deputies. Is this a fair repreſentation? Is this a free Government, where, *leſs than one-third of the People chooſe a majority in the Legiſlature?* The Number of the Deputies too, is both an expence and an incumbrance. It may ſerve to increaſe the liſt of Eſquires; but more buſineſs might be done with half the number. And if the courſe of a multitude of trifling petitions was turned, the *Te Deum* of an Aſſembly Seſſions might be removed by habits of eloquence and inveſtigation of the general intereſts of their conſtituents.

Concerning the duration of the Deputies in office, I beg leave to quote the opinion of a patriotic foreigner:—"The example of *Rhode-Iſland* he obſerves proves that there ſhould not be a too frequent rotation in the legiſlative power—and that there ought to be a ſtability in the Executive: That there is as much danger in placing the Magiſtrates in a ſtate of too much dependance on the people, as there is in making them too independent."—He argues, in fact, againſt a *pure Democracy*, but not againſt a *repreſentative Democracy*; for a repreſentation of ſix months, is but a government by the people themſelves. Repreſentation, in this caſe, is but a ſhadow, which paſſes too ſuddenly to be preſerved, or to feel its exiſtence. Of conſequence this example proves nothing againſt the wiſe ſyſtem of Repreſentation, more durable, more independent, and which conſtitutes the true Republican Government, ſuch as that of the other United States.

The diviſion of the State by Counties, is equally as capricious as the alotment of Repreſentatives. The ſmall county of Briſtol, whoſe inhabitants are the moſt peaceable of the State, have as many Courts of Juſtice as the County of Providence, which is eight times as populous. Two Counties only would be enough for the purpoſes of Juſtice. There is not an example in all the other States of ſo minute diviſions as in ours; and in the well regulated government of Maſſachuſetts ſome of their Counties are as large as this whole State.

To whatever part of this prepoſterous Government we turn our attention, we find much to condemn. I have endeavoured in this number to ſhew that it is inſufficient and ridiculous, and that it would be ſhameful to ſubmit to it longer. It muſt afford us pleaſure to reflect, that the remedy is eaſily to be obtained. That remedy is a new Conſtitution. In the firſt place, it is neceſſary that a Convention ſhould meet. Let the People call loud for it. Let the ſubſtantial Yeomanry, who are moſt aggrieved by the preſent unequal repreſentation, ſpeak, and it will be done.

HAMPDEN.

Nov. 25, 1793.

Render to Caſar, the Things that be Caſar's; and to GOD, *the Things that be* GOD's.

KING of kings.

Render to all their due:—Honor to whom Honor; Fear to whom Fear, &c.

St. Peter.

Mr. BARBER,

On the ſacred Principles aboveſaid the following Scrap claims a place in your next.

ST. PAUL, when arraigned before a Roman Court, ſaid, Herein do I exerciſe myſelf, to have always a conſcience void of Offence, towards God and towards man. And as Conſcience operates in the honeſt mind, according to the beſt knowledge it can attain, reſpecting duty; ſo give us leave to ſay, fellow-citizens, It would be, to us, a flagrant violation of our Conſciences, both toward God, and our Country, to ſhew the leaſt approbation, by complying, in any degree, with ſuch a requiſition (however well-meant) as our honoured Governor's late Proclamation; it being founded on an act of Civil Authority.

An high offence towards GOD; in that he hath plainly revealed to us his diſpleaſure againſt ſuch things, as in the Prophet Iſai. xxx. 13 and 14, where he complains of his people, in that their "Fear towards Him was taught by the precepts of men," and denounces his judgments againſt them in conſequence thereof. To acknowledge any authority, reſpecting religious matters, but GOD himſelf, is certainly an high affront to his Sacred Majeſty; as moſt evidently appears in the whole volume of the Scriptures of Truth.

An offence alſo to our fellow citizens.—If we tamely bow to that, which we conceive directly infringes upon their civil and religious Rights—ARBITRARY POWER—to avoid which, our Fathers left their pleaſant native country, to ſeek an aſylum in this then howling wilderneſs;—the ſame monſter which baniſhed the pious founders of this State from a neighbouring one.—It is indeed the ſelf-ſame thing in the bud, we remonſtrate againſt, which, in its maturer growth, has done ſuch inexpreſſible MISCHIEF in all ages of the World:—Deſtroying the Peace of Society, and cauſing ſuch dreadful effuſion of HUMAN BLOOD, moſt immediately too of thoſe of the better ſort.

It is in oppoſition to this deſtructive Evil! our country is ſo juſtly termed; and this State in particular, for civil and religious Liberty.—It is for this Cauſe, that our brethren the French, are juſt emerging (through Seas of Blood) from under the Tyranny of the SCARLET WHORE!—It is for the re-eſtabliſhing of this arbitrary prieſtly power, that the combined Deſpots are now invading that enlightened Nation, though, thank God, with ill ſucceſs.

How ſurpriſing then it is, that any who profeſs to know, and wiſh to enjoy, the Rights of Man, and tranſmit them to poſterity, ſhould attempt at this enlightened day, to ſtigmatize thoſe, who from principles of love to God, and good Government, are willing, rather than comply, with what appears to them, a groſs, inconſiſtent ſtep in civil Adminiſtration, to riſk their perſons and characters, to the reproach and abuſe, of all thoſe who are ſo weak or ſo wicked as to join with, or give countenance to the nefarious principles of Deſpotiſm, in oppoſition to the dear-bought Liberties and Privileges, civil and religious, with which Heaven has condeſcended to diſtinguiſh our happy American States.—For which, and for the continuation of which, it is the indiſpenſible Duty, of every favoured citizen, daily to offer unfeigned Prayers, Praiſe, and Thankſgiving, to Almighty GOD.—

Signed with the Approbation, and in the Behalf of many truly enlightened Citizens (peradventure there be Fifty) of this Town.

A CENTINEL, *in Liberty Department.*

Newport, 29th of November, 1793.

Bohea Tea,

A few Cheſts of excellent,

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

Where may be bought, a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, upon the very loweſt Terms.

Newport, Nov. 18, 1793.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and ſoft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Caſh for rough and tried TALLOW.

He alſo takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

ALL Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of OLIVER SPENCER, late of Sherborn, in the County of Nantucket, deceaſed, or Accounts unſettled with ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to preſent them to *Jethro Starbuck*, jun. and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment to ſaid Jethro Starbuck, jun. who is qualified to give Diſcharge therefor, or to the Subſcriber,

RICHARD MITCHELL, *Executor.*

Nantucket, 8th of 11th Month, 1793.

Thoſe Perſons that wiſh to exhibit any Accounts, or adjuſt them, are hereby notified, that the Subſcriber is now in Newport, and reſides at the Houſe of JOSEPH BRIGGS;—where he will attend the Buſineſs, during his Reſidence in this Town, and return when he returns from Providence.

JETHRO STARBUCK, jun.

Newport, 18th of 11th Month, 1793.

Chriſt. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Peterſburg clean HEMP,

RUSSIA DUCK,

RAVENS DUCK,

SWEDISH BAR-IRON,

of the firſt Quality.

Gibbs & Channing

HAVE JUST OPENED,

From IRELAND,

A Conſignment of 7-8 and 4-4

IRISH LINENS.

Which they will ſell on very low Terms, for CASH, by the PACKAGE or PIECE.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1793.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

GARDNER & DEAN

HAVE FOR SALE,

A large Aſſortment of ſeaſonable Goods;—Alſo a good Aſſortment of Luteſtrings and Satins, by Wholeſale and Retail.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1793.

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET, have juſt opened

A large ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Suitable for the Seaſon,

Which they are determined to diſpoſe of at the very loweſt Rate.

Newport, October 26, 1793.

To be SOLD,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

THREE Hundred Buſhels of POTATOES, and a ſmall Quantity of CHEESE.—Apply to

ISAAC SHEARMAN, jun.

Portſmouth, Nov. 18, 1793

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, are hereby called upon, to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and any Perſons who have Accounts or Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Payment, if Balances ſhould be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS,
} *Executors.*

Newport Auguſt 5, 1793.

We the Subſcribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town-Council of Tiverton, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of BENJAMIN DURFEE, jun. of ſaid Tiverton, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent.—We hereby give Notice, that we ſhall meet for that Purpoſe at the Houſe of *James Pierce*, Innholder, in ſaid Tiverton, on Saturday the 23d Inſtant, and on the Third Saturday of each ſucceeding Month, from Ten o'Clock, A. M. to Four o'Clock, P. M. for Six Months, being the Time allowed for that Purpoſe.

JOSEPH DURFEE,
THOMAS DURFEE,
GODFREY TERRY,
} *Commiſſioners.*

Tiverton, Nov 8, 1793.

We the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of Col. JOHN TOPHAM, late of ſaid Newport, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Six Months being allowed, do hereby give Notice thereof to the ſaid Creditors, that they may exhibit their Claims to either of us, at our Dwellings, within the above-ſaid Time.

BENJAMIN SAYER,
JOHN L. ROSS.

All indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make immediate Payment to

ANN TOPHAM, Adminiſtratrix.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Verae voces ab imo junctere.

WHILE we have been observing the progress of Liberty and Equality abroad, we have neglected the errors and abuses of our own Government at home. It is true that the Constitution of the United States and the General Government have been watched with a jealousy characteristic of a free people. But the Government of *Rhode-Island* commands no more attention, since the adoption of the Constitution, than if that act had taken all power out of our hands. It is not a little contradictory to all ideas of consistency and good faith, that those men should set unmolested in the seat of government, who were formerly denounced as fools or knaves, by persons who professed the purest patriotism. It is not easy to conceive an alteration; and, the charge ought to be decently supported or retracted.

The Science of Government begins to be understood. Paine, Mackintosh and Priestly, have loosed the fetters of the human mind. But contrary to the experience of distress, and the examples of the other States, the State of *Rhode-Island* adheres to a form of Government nearly as prescribed to them, in their Charter, by that wise legislator and King, Charles II. To hesitate a moment at a political regeneration, would be a reproach to those patriots, who supported a great Revolution.—It would be an insult to the collective wisdom of the State, to the people at large, and to the influence of a learned seminary. It is in vain to deceive ourselves, by thoughts of partial alterations. Every person knows, or ought to know, that there must be a total change.

We have now a Government without respectability. We are independent without revenues, and a free State without a militia. Taxes are unpaid; Officers without decent salaries; and the people without Justice. These truths may be thought too bold by some.—The outcry of the ignorant, and the interested, may follow them; but "Facts are stubborn things;" and I should be unworthy the confidence of the public, if I did not speak the Truth without disguise.

Next to the Government itself, the Officers who execute it naturally attract our attention. The names of Hancock, Adams, Clinton, Franklin, Moultrie and Mifflin, remind us of splendid actions; and we do not doubt, that the merits of Chittenden and Huntington alone, advanced them to their present stations. These men reflect Honour themselves upon their offices, and are not the ephemerons of party.

To point out the political virtues which lead to the unanimous suffrage of our own State, would be a difficult task. Besides, I do not wish to offend; and am unwilling to hazard the irony of misplaced panegyric. In Massachusetts, the Executive Officer has £1100 a year, to support the Dignity of his office. When we consider the salaries of another State, we shall cease to wonder at its represented importance.

It does not appear quite agreeable to the spirit of a Constitution, which forbids persecution for religious opinions, that the restraints of Conscience should be disregarded, though confirmed by constitutional repugnance; and a man chosen C—n G—l of a State, whose religious principles will not permit him the use of arms. We may from this, account for his opposition to the bill for organizing the militia, which we humbly presume arose from a scruple to command them.

The basis of a Republican Government, is an equal representation. In this our State is shamefully defective. To those who call for facts to support this assertion, I will bring out a number that offer; the examples of Glocester and South Kingstown. Those towns contain each above 4000 Inhabitants, and send two Deputies to the General Assembly; while the towns of Barrington and Jamestown, which contain not more than 600, send the like number; and Portsmouth, which contains only 2500, sends four Deputies. Is this a fair representation? Is this a free Government, where, *less than one-third of the People choose a majority in the Legislature?* The number of the Deputies too, is both an expence and an incumbrance. It may serve to increase the list of Esquires; but more business might be done with half the number. And if the course of a multitude of trifling petitions was turned, the *Te Deum* of an Assembly Sessions might be removed by habits of eloquence and investigation of the general interests of their constituents.

Concerning the duration of the Deputies in office, I beg leave to quote the opinion of a patriotic foreigner:—"The example of *Rhode-Island* he observes proves that there should not be a too frequent rotation in the legislative power—and that there ought to be a stability in the Executive: That there is as much danger in placing the Magistrates in a state of too much dependance on the people, as there is in making them too independent."—He argues, in fact, against a *pure Democracy*, but not against a *representative Democracy*; for a representation of six months, is but a government by the people themselves. Representation, in this case, is but a shadow, which passes too suddenly to be preserved, or to feel its existence. Of consequence this example proves nothing against the wise system of Representation, more durable, more independent, and which constitutes the true Republican Government, such as that of the other United States.

The division of the State by Counties, is equally as capricious as the allotment of Representatives. The small county of Bristol, whose inhabitants are the most peaceable of the State, have as many Courts of Justice as the County of Providence, which is eight times as populous. Two Counties only would be enough for the purposes of Justice. There is not an example in all the other States of so minute divisions as in ours; and in the well regulated government of Massachusetts some of their Counties are as large as this whole State.

To whatever part of this preposterous Government we turn our attention, we find much to condemn. I have endeavoured in this number to shew that it is insufficient and ridiculous, and that it would be shameful to submit to it longer. It must afford us pleasure to reflect, that the remedy is easily to be obtained. That remedy is a new Constitution. In the first place, it is necessary that a Convention should meet. Let the People call loud for it. Let the substantial Yeomanry, who are most aggrieved by the present unequal representation, speak, and it will be done.

HAMPDEN.

Nov. 25, 1793.

Render to Cæsar, the Things that be Cæsar's; and to GOD, *the Things that be* GOD's.

KING of kings.

Render to all their due:—Honor to whom Honor; Fear to whom Fear, &c.

St. Peter.

Mr. BARBER,

On the sacred Principles abovesaid the following Scrap claims a place in your next.

ST. PAUL, when arraigned before a Roman Court, said, Herein do I exercise myself, to have always a conscience void of Offence, towards God and towards man. And as Conscience operates in the honest mind, according to the best knowledge it can acquire, respecting duty; so give us leave to say, fellow-citizens, It would be, to us, a flagrant violation of our Consciences, both toward God, and our Country, to shew the least approbation, by complying, in any degree, with such a requisition (however well-meant) as our honoured Governor's late Proclamation; it being founded on an act of Civil Authority.

An high offence towards GOD; in that he hath plainly revealed to us his displeasure against such things; as in the Prophet Hai. xxix. 13 and 14, where he complains of his people, in, that their "Fear towards Him was taught by the precepts of men;" and denounces his judgments against them in consequence thereof. To acknowledge any authority, respecting religious matters, but GOD himself, is certainly an high affront to his Sacred Majesty; as most evidently appears in the whole volume of the Scriptures of Truth.

An offence also to our fellow-citizens.—If we tamely bow to that, which we conceive directly infringes upon their civil and religious Rights—ARBITRARY POWER—to avoid which, our Fathers left their pleasant native country, to seek an asylum in this then howling wilderness;—the same monster which banished the pious founders of this State from a neighbouring one.—It is indeed the self-same thing in the bud, we remonstrate against, which, in its maturer growth, has done such inexpressible MISCHIEF in all ages of the World!—Destroying the Peace of Society, and causing such direful effusion of HUMAN BLOOD, most immediately too of those of the better sort.

It is in opposition to this destructive Evil! our country is so justly famed; and this State in particular, for civil and religious Liberty.—It is for this Cause, that our brethren the French, are just emerging (through Seas of Blood) from under the Tyranny of the SCARLET WHORE!—It is for the re-establishing of this arbitrary priestly power, that the combined Despots are now invading that enlightened Nation, though, thank God, with ill success.

How surprizing then it is, that any who profess to know, and wish to enjoy, the Rights of Man, and transmit them to posterity, should attempt at this enlightened day, to stigmatize those, who from principles of love to God, and good Government, are willing, rather than comply, with what appears to them, a grossly inconsistent step in civil Administration, to risk their persons and characters, to the reproach and abuse, of all those who are so weak or so wicked as to join with, or give countenance to the nefarious principles of Despotism, in opposition to the dear-bought Liberties and Privileges, civil and religious, with which Heaven has condescended to distinguish our happy American States.—For which, and for the continuation of which, it is the indispensible Duty, of every favoured citizen, daily to offer unfeigned Prayers, Praise, and Thanksgiving, to Almighty GOD.—

Signed with the Approbation, and in the Behalf of many truly enlightened Citizens (peradventure there be Fifty) of this Town.

A CENTINEL, *in Liberty Department.*

Newport, 29th of November, 1793.

Bohea Tea,

A few Chests of excellent,

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

Where may be bought, a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, upon the very lowest Terms.

Newport, Nov. 18, 1793.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD, *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and soft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Cash for rough and tried TALLOW.

He also takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

ALL Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of OLIVER SPENCER, late of Sherborn, in the County of Nantucket, deceased, or Accounts unsettled with said Estate, are desired to present them to *Jethro Starbuck*, jun. and those that are indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment to said Jethro Starbuck, jun. who is qualified to give Discharge therefor, or to the Subscriber,

RICHARD MITCHELL, *Executer.*

Nantucket, 8th of 11th Month, 1793.

Those Persons that wish to exhibit any Accounts, or adjust them, are hereby notified, that the Subscriber is now in Newport, and resides at the House of JOSEPH BRIGGS;—where he will attend that Business, during his Residence in this Town, and likewise when he returns from Providence. JETHRO STARBUCK, jun.

Newport, 18th of 11th Month, 1793.

Christ. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,

RUSSIA DUCK,

RAVENS DUCK,

SWEDISH BAR-IRON,

of the first Quality.

Gibbs & Channing

HAVE JUST OPENED,

From IRELAND,

A Consignment of 7-8 and 4-4 *IRISH LINENS.*

Which they will sell on very low Terms, for CASH, by the PACKAGE or PIECE.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1793.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

GARDNER & DEAN

HAVE FOR SALE,

A large Assortment of seasonable Goods.—Also a good Assortment of Lutestrings and Satins, by Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1793.

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET, have just opened

A large ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season,

Which they are determined to dispose of at the very lowest Rate.

Newport, October 26, 1793.

To be SOLD,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

THREE Hundred Bushels of POTATOES, and a small Quantity of CHEESE.—Apply to

ISAAC SHEARMAN, jun.

Portsmouth, Nov. 18, 1793

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, are hereby called upon, to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and any Persons who have Accounts or Demands against said Estate, are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Payment, if Balances should be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS,
} *Executors.*

Newport August 5, 1793.

We the Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town-Council of Tiverton, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of BENJAMIN DURFEE, jun. of said Tiverton, deceased, represented insolvent.—We hereby give Notice, that we shall meet for that Purpose at the House of *James Pierce*, Innholder, in said Tiverton, on Saturday the 23d Instant, and on the Third Saturday of each succeeding Month, from Ten o'Clock, A. M. to Four o'Clock, P. M. for Six Months, being the Time allowed for that Purpose.

JOSEPH DURFEE,
THOMAS DURFEE,
GODFREY FERRY,
} *Commissioners.*

Tiverton, Nov. 8, 1793.

We the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Col. JOHN TOPHAM, late of said Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months being allowed, do hereby give Notice thereof to the said Creditors, that they may exhibit their Claims to either of us, at our Dwellings, within the abovesaid Time.

BENJAMIN SAYER,
JOHN L. BOSS.

All indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to

ANN TOPHAM, Administratrix.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

[The following English production was intended as a censure on the immortal Philosopher of our country: But the Patriotism censured, has added to his philosophic fame, and obtained him the applause of the world.]

INSCRIPTION,

On a chamber STOVE, in the shape of an URN, invented by Doctor FRANKLIN, and so contrived, that the flame, instead of ASCENDING, DESCENDED.

LIKE a NEWTON sublimely he soar'd
To a firmament before unattain'd!
New regions of science explor'd,
And the palm of PHILOSOPHY gain'd.

With a spark that he caught from the skies,
He display'd an unparralleld wonder;
And we saw with delight, and surprize,
That his rod could protect us from thunder.

Oh! had he been wise to pursue,
The path which his talents design'd,
What a tribute of praise had been due,
To the Teacher and Friend of mankind.

But to covet political fame,
Is in him a degrading ambition;
A spark which from LUCIFER came;
And kindled the blaze of sedition.

Let Candour then write on his URN,
Here lies the renowned inventor;——
Whole flame to the skies, ought to burn,—
But inverted, descends to the centre.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

COURT of KING's BENCH, May 19.
Price v. Sams.

THIS was an action of a singular nature. It was brought against the defendant, who keeps the Bull Inn in Holborn, to recover the value of a Turkey, which it was alledged he had converted to his own use.

Mr. Erskine, counsel for the plaintiff, said, that this action was of importance to the public, who were frequently imposed upon, by innkeepers; some of whom made it a practice, to charge more than they had a right to receive, for porterage of parcels.

It appeared in evidence, that the plaintiff, who was an eminent Attorney, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, had a turkey sent him from the country, with the carriage paid, which arrived at the Bull Inn. It was sent from thence by a porter, to the plaintiff's house; the porter charged 6d. for the porterage; this charge was deemed an imposition, and 4d. was offered, but the porter refused to receive it, and took the turkey away; the plaintiff, accompanied by his servant, went to the Bull Inn, and demanded the turkey, tendering fourpence for the porterage; the defendant's wife (who manages the business) refused to deliver it, saying the porterage came to sixpence, and therefore she could not take 4d. but at last relented, and as the plaintiff and his servant were going out of the Inn, she called after them, saying, "Take your turkey, I'll have no more trouble about it;" but to this the plaintiff made no reply. The turkey was not afterwards sent to the plaintiff's house, but has been ever since hanging up in the defendant's yard.

It was proved that four pence was a sufficient sum for the porterage. The ground was measured, and it appeared that the distance was three furlongs, ten poles, and four yards.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 7s. the value of the turkey, but the action being in trover, the defendant must pay all costs.

It cost him above fifty pounds sterling, for a dispute about two pence.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Price Ninepence,

The Rev. Mr. SMITH's Convention SERMON,

From St. John xx. 23. *Whose soever Sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them; and whose soever Sins ye retain, they are retained.*

Sold by the Rev. Mr. Usher, in Bristol, Mr. Thomas Lippitt, in Warwick, Mr. Martin Reid, in Narragansett, Mr. Bours, in Newport, and by the Printer hereof.

*** The above Discourse was composed with the View of being delivered before a *Convention* of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this State, and as such was intended to be *purely primitive* and *apostolic*, in its *Doctrine* and *Composition*.——But, unfortunately, some who heard it delivered, were offended.—What just Right, any Christian, who believes the Scriptures, had to be offended, the Author knows not:—He knows no Criterion, or Standard, for the Ascertainment of what are, or are not, Christian Doctrines, but the *Scriptures*—as *understood* and *explained* by the *first Founders* and *Promulgators* of Christianity.——To such Criterion the Author appeals, and not to any modern human Opinions.

Wanted to CHARTER,

A VESSEL from 70 to 90 Tons Burthen.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Nov. 29, 1793.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Town Council of Tiverton, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of THOMAS COREY, late of Tiverton, deceased, represented insolvent, notify those Persons that have any Demands against said Estate, that Six Months longer, from the Date hereof, is allowed for that Purpose; they therefore, inform them, that they shall attend at the House of Philip Manchester, Innholder, in said Tiverton, on the last Saturday of every Month, from Ten to Four o'Clock each Day, during the said Term, for the Purpose aforesaid.

NATHANIEL BRIGGS,
THOMAS DURFEE.

Tiverton, Nov. 2, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA, clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, September 16, 1793.

A most excellent Assortment of
FALL GOODS,
Just received, and now selling
Very Cheap for CASH, by

Caleb Green,

At his Store, Three or Four Doors Northward of the New Church Lane.

Newport, October 28, 1793.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel,
Mattick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Benjamin Brenton,

At his STORE, opposite SAMUEL FOWLER, *Esq;*

CHEAP FOR CASH only,
A Variety of English GOODS,
just imported.——Likewise, choice LISBON, SHERRY, MADEIRA, and MALAGA WINES, by the Cask or Gallon; and STARCH by the Box.

N B. Any young Man, that can be well recommended, and has been used to taking Care of CATTLE, and is willing to go to the Island of Jamaica upon that Business only, he will by applying to the above Store, meet with proper Encouragement.

Newport Nov 4 1793

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Worshipful Town-Council, of Tiverton, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JONATHAN DEVOL, jun. late of Tiverton, Yeoman, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months being allowed, from the Date hereof; all Persons having any Demands on said Estate, are requested to bring them in, at JOHN MANCHESTER's, Innholder, in said Tiverton, on the last Saturdays in November, January, and March, where Attendance will be given, from One o'Clock, P. M. until Five.

REDFORD DENNIS, } *Commissioners.*
LEMUEL TABER, }

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment, to

JACOB TABER, *Administrator.*

Tiverton, Oct. 7, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST OFFICE,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

The Rhode-Island ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1794—By ELISHA THORNTON.
And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LAW's HARMONY, COMPLETE,
For SINGING SCHOOLS.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS, for Rooms.—An Assortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Cloaks, Men's and Women's GLOVES, &c.—New RAISINS, MUSTARD, SALT PETRE, and NUTMEGS.—An Assortment of IRON hollow WARE, consisting of Cart and Waggon BOXES—Tea Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Spiders, Dogs, Baisons, Pots, Kettles, &c.

STOLEN, about the first of October, from the South Side of the Long-Wharf, about 25 fathom of 16 Inch CABLE.—Whoever will give Information to the Subscriber, of the Thief or Thieves, so that the above Cable may be recovered, shall receive SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

JOHN WANTON.

Newport, Nov. 5, 1793.

Joseph Mumford,

NEAR THE RED-MARKET,

Makes and Sells, as cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union,

Sheet-Iron Stove Pipe---Convenient Sheet-Iron Stoves for Shops or Vessels Cabins—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans—and Tin Ware of all Kinds, by Wholesale and Retail.

HE HAS LIKEWISE FOR SALE,

A Quantity of Sheet Iron and Tin Stove-Pipe, ready made—Sheet Iron—Iron Wire of all Sizes by the Pound or Yard—Scale-Beams and Scales of all Sizes—Brass Scales—Glass Lamps—and excellent Snuff by the Dozen or Pound.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He gives Cash for Old Pewter, Lead, Brass, and Copper.

Newport, October 14, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogshead, Barrel, or Case,
Molasses, by the Hogshead, or Barrel,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Ravens Duck, by the Bolt,
Clean Hemp, and Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Person that may want to purchase a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimension, may be supplied by him on the shortest Notice.

ALSO,

A small FARM, Distance from this Town about Six Miles, with a good Dwelling House, Barn and Two Orchards, with other Necessaries thereon, which he will sell cheap for the Cash.

There is a small Quantity of LAND to be sold, adjoining said Farm, which will make it convenient for any Purchaser.

LIKEWISE,

Two good Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of Newport, which he will sell cheap for Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—And has now a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD on Hand, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

*** He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

Wanted, an APPRENTICE,

At the CHAISE-MAKING BUSINESS,

AN active LAD, of about 14 or 15 Years of Age.——One from the Country would be preferred.——Apply to

JOHN STRATTON.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1793.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have on Hand sundry Articles, which they will sell on the very lowest Terms, by Wholesale and Retail (many of which lower than the first Cost) for Cash, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,	Kitchen Stoves,
Brandy and Geneva,	Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,	Close Ditto for Shops,
Excellent Bohea Tea,	Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Chocolate and Coffee,	Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Ginger,	Sheet-Iron,
Pimento,	A general Assortment of Hollow Ware,
Pepper,	20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
Nutmegs and Raisins,	6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glass,
Flour and Ship Bread,	Cod-Hooks,
Beef and Pork,	Bar-Lead,
Metal Tea-Pots,	Shot and Powder,
An Assortment of Glass Ware,	Brimstone,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,	Copperas,
Cotton and Wool Cards,	Alum,
Bellows,	Redwood,
Brushes,	Logwood,
Nail Hammers,	Fustick and Lignumvitæ,
Sheep Shears,	Frying Pans,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,	Warming Pans,
Hard Soap,	Shovels and Tongs,
White Lead ground in Oil,	Flat-Irons,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,	Brass Candlesticks,
Spermaceti Candles,	Brass Kettles,
Grindstones,	Steelyards,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,	Scale-Beams,
Excellent Salt for the Fishery,	Chest and Padlocks,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,	Candle Snuffers,
Iron Cabooses,	Penknives,
	Knives and Forks, &c. &c.

A General Assortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Also, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commission, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Persons having Accounts open with the said CLARKE & HAMMOND, are desired to settle the same, by Cash or otherwise.

[The following English production was intended as a cenſure on the immortal Philoſopher of our country: But the Patriotiſm centured, has added to his philoſophic fame, and obtained him the applauſe of the world.]

INSCRIPTION,

On a chamber STOVE, in the ſhape of an URN, invented by Doctor FRANKLIN, and ſo contrived, that the flame, inſtead of ASCENDING, DESCENDED.

LIKE a NEWTON ſublimely he ſoar'd
To a ſummit before unattain'd!
New regions of ſcience explor'd,
And the palm of PHILOSOPHY gain'd.

With a ſpark that he caught from the ſkies,
He diſplay'd an unparralleld wonder;
And we ſaw with delight, and ſurprize,
That his rod could protect us from thunder.

Oh! had he been wiſe to purſue,
The path which his talents deſign'd,
What a tribute of praiſe had been due,
To the Teacher and Friend of mankind.

But to covet political fame,
Is in him a degrading ambition;
A ſpark which from LUCIFER came;
And kindled the blaze of ſedition.

Let Candour then write on his URN,
Here lies the renowned inventor;——
Whoſe flame to the ſkies, ought to burn,—
But inverted, deſcends to the centre.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

COURT of KING's BENCH, May 15.

Price v. Sams.

THIS was an action of a ſingular nature. It was brought againſt the defendant, who keeps the Bull Inn in Holborn, to recover the value of a Turkey, which it was alledged he had converted to his own uſe.

Mr. Erſkine, counſel for the plaintiff, ſaid, that this action was of importance to the public, who were frequently impoſed upon, by innkeepers; ſome of whom made it a practice, to charge more than they had a right to receive, for porterage of parcels.

It appeared in evidence, that the plaintiff, who was an eminent Attorney, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, had a turkey ſent him from the country, with the carriage paid, which arrived at the Bull Inn. It was ſent from thence by a porter, to the plaintiff's houſe; the porter charged 6d. for the porterage; this charge was deemed an impoſition, and 4d. was offered, but the porter refuſed to receive it, and took the turkey away; the plaintiff, accompanied by his ſervant, went to the Bull Inn, and demanded the turkey, tendering fourpence for the porterage; the defendant's wife (who manages the buſineſs) refuſed to deliver it, ſaying the porterage came to ſixpence, and therefore ſhe could not take 4d. but at laſt relented, and as the plaintiff and his ſervant were going out of the Inn, ſhe called after them, ſaying, "Take your turkey, I'll have no more trouble about it;" but to this the plaintiff made no reply. The turkey was not afterwards ſent to the plaintiff's houſe, but has been ever ſince hanging up in the defendant's yard.

It was proved that four pence was a ſufficient ſum for the porterage. The ground was meaſured, and it appeared that the diſtance was three furlongs, ten poles, and four yards.

The jury found a verdict for the plantiff, damages 7s. the value of the turkey, but the action being in trover, the defendant muſt pay all coſts.

It coſt him above fifty pounds ſterling, for a diſpute about two pence.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Price Ninepence,

The Rev. Mr. SMITH's Convention SERMON,

From St. John xx. 23. *Whoſe ſoever Sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them; and whoſe ſoever Sins ye retain, they are retained.*

Sold by the Rev. Mr. Uſher, in Briſtol, Mr. Thomas Lippitt, in Warwick, Mr. Martin Reid, in Narraganſet, Mr. Bours, in Newport, and by the Printer hereof.

*** The above Diſcourſe was compoſed with the View of being delivered before a *Convention* of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in this State, and as ſuch was intended to be *purely primitive* and *apoſtolic*, in its *Doctrine* and *Compoſition*.——But, unfortunately, ſome who heard it delivered, were offended.—What juſt Right, any Chriſtian, who believes the Scriptures, had to be offended, the Author knows not:—He knows no Criterion, or Standard, for the Aſcertainment of what are, or are not, Chriſtian Doctrines, but the *Scriptures*—as *underſtood* and *explained* by the *firſt Founders* and *Promulgators* of Chriſtianity.——To ſuch Criterion the Author appeals, and not to any modern human Opinions.

Wanted to CHARTER,

A VESSEL from 70 to 90 Tons Burthen.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Nov. 29, 1793.

THE Subſcribers, appointed by the Town Council of Tiverton, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of THOMAS COREY, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, notify thoſe Perſons that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, that Six Months longer, from the Date hereof, is allowed for that Purpoſe; they therefore, inform them, that they ſhall attend at the Houſe of Philip Manchester, Innholder, in ſaid Tiverton, on the laſt Saturday of every Month, from Ten to Four o'Clock each Day, during the ſaid Term, for the Purpoſe aforeſaid.

NATHANIEL BRIGGS,
THOMAS DURFEE.

Tiverton, Nov. 2, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, September 16, 1793.

A moſt excellent Aſſortment of

FALL GOODS,

Juſt received, and now ſelling Very Cheap for CASH, by

Caleb Green,

At his Store, Three or Four Doors Northward of the New Church Lane.

Newport, October 28, 1793.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE.

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel,
Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Buſhel, excellent for Cooking.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Benjamin Brenton,

At his STORE, oppoſite SAMUEL FOWLER, *Eſq;*

CHEAP FOR CASH only,

A Variety of Engliſh GOODS,

juſt imported.——Likewiſe, choice LISBON, SHERRY, MADEIRA, and MALAGA WINES, by the Caſk or Gallon; and STARCH by the Box.

N. B. Any young Man, that can be well recommended, and has been uſed to taking Care of CATTLE, and is willing to go to the Iſland of Jamaica upon that Buſineſs only, he will by applying to the above Store, meet with proper Encouragement.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Worſhipful Town-Council, of Tiverton, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JONATHAN DEVOL, jun. late of Tiverton, Yeoman, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Six Months being allowed, from the Date hereof; all Perſons having any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in, at JOHN MANCHESTER's, Innholder, in ſaid Tiverton, on the laſt Saturdays in November, January, and March, where Attendance will be given, from One o'Clock, P. M. until Five.

REDFORD DENNIS, } *Commiſſioners.*
LEMUEL TABER, }

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment, to

JACOB TABER, *Adminiſtrator.*

Tiverton, Oct. 7, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

At the POST OFFICE,

AN Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

The Rhode-Iſland ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1794—By ELISHA THORNTON.
And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LAW's HARMONY, COMPLETE,
For SINGING-SCHOOLS.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS, for Rooms.—An Aſſortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Cloaks, Men's furr'd GLOVES, &c.—New RAISINS, MUSTARD, SALT PETRE, and NUTMEGS.——An Aſſortment of IRON hollow WARE, conſiſting of Cart and Waggon BOXES—Tea Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Spiders, Dogs, Baſons, Pots, Kettles, &c.

STOLEN, about the firſt of October, from the South Side of the Long-Wharf, about 25 fathom of 16 Inch CABLE.——Whoever will give Information to the Subſcriber, of the Thief or Thieves, ſo that the above Cable may be recovered, ſhall receive SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

JOHN WANTON.

Newport, Nov. 5, 1793.

Joſeph Mumford,

NEAR THE RED-MARKET,

Makes and Sells, as cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union,

Sheet-Iron Stove Pipe---Convenient Sheet-Iron Stoves for Shops or Veſſels Cabins—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans—and Tin Ware of all Kinds, by Wholeſale and Retail.

HE HAS LIKEWISE FOR SALE,

A Quantity of Sheet Iron and Tin Stove-Pipe, ready made—Sheet Iron—Iron Wire of all Sizes by the Pound or Yard—Scale-Beams and Scales of all Sizes—Braſs Scales—Glaſs Lamps—and excellent Snuff by the Dozen or Pound.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He gives Caſh for Old Pewter, Lead, Braſs, and Copper.

Newport, October 14, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogſhead, Barrel, or Caſe,
Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead, or Barrel,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Ravens Duck, by the Bolt,
Clean Hemp, and Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Perſon that may want to purchaſe a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimenſion, may be ſupplied by him on the ſhorteſt Notice.

ALSO,

A ſmall FARM, Diſtance from this Town about Six Miles, with a good Dwelling Houſe, Barn and Two Orchards, with other Neceſſaries thereon, which he will ſell cheap for the Caſh.

There is a ſmall Quantity of LAND to be ſold, adjoining ſaid Farm, which will make it convenient for any Purchaſer.

LIKEWISE,

Two good Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of Newport, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—And has now a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD on Hand, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

*** He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

Wanted, an APPRENTICE,

At the CHAISE-MAKING BUSINESS,

AN active LAD, of about 14 or 15 Years of Age.——One from the Country would be preferred.——Apply to

JOHN STRATTON.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1793.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have on Hand ſundry Articles, which they will ſell on the very loweſt Terms, by Wholeſale and Retail, (many of which lower than the firſt Coſt) for Caſh, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy and Geneva,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Excellent Bohea Tea,
Chocolate and Coffee,
Ginger,
Pimento,
Pepper,
Nutmegs and Raiſins,
Flour and Ship Bread,
Beef and Pork,
Metal Tea-Pots,
An Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bellows,
Bruſhes,
Nail Hammers,
Sheep Shears,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Hard Soap,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,
Spermaceti Candles,
Grindſtones,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,
Excellent Salt for the Fiſhery,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,
Iron Caboofes,
Kitchen Stoves,
Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Cloſe Ditto for Shops,
Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Sheet-Iron,
A general Aſſortment of Hollow Ware,
20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glaſs,
Cod-Hooks,
Bar-Lead,
Shot and Powder,
Brimſtone,
Copperas,
Alum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fuſtick and Lignumvitæ,
Frying Pans,
Warming Pans,
Shovels and Tongs,
Flat-Irons,
Braſs Candleſticks,
Braſs Kettles,
Steelyards,
Scale-Beams,
Cheſt and Padlocks,
Candle Snuffers,
Penknives,
Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

A General Aſſortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Alſo, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commiſſion, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Perſons having Accounts open with the ſaid CLARKE & HAMMOND, are deſired to call and cloſe the ſame, by Caſh or otherwiſe.